BOMBAY COURIER

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JUST PUBLISHED No. XIV, OF THE ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.—CONTENTS.—1, Bustard Shooting; 2, An Answer to witness; 3, On measuring Race Courses; 4, Ahmedabad Races; 5, Tiger Hunting; 6, On the Treatment of Horses; 7, Meerut Races; 8, A letter to the Editor of the O. S. M. 9, Practice of Nalbunds; 10, John Dockery Again; 11, A letter from Dick Tinto; 12, Tiger Hunting in Dharwar; 13, Hog Hunting; 14, Stanzes for the O. S. M. 15.--The Jackall Pack; 16, A. Letter to the Editor of the O. S. M. 17, Poona Sporting Intelligence; 18, A Parody on Childe Harold's Song of the "*Suliotes*;" 19, Tiger Shooting in the Southern Mahratta Country; 20, A. letter to the Editor of O. S. M. 21, Another, to the same; 22, Summary of the Time of the Poona Races for 1830--31; 23, A. visit to Ascot Heath Race Course; 24, Epsom Races; 25, Angling; Races to come; and Racing Calender. [309]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tucker DHURUMSEY RUTTONSEY, has contracted with Tucker PRAGJEE LUDDHA to mortgage his upper roomed House with it & the appurtenances belonging thereto situated without the Town Walls at Bhendy Bazar; and in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to Annajee Stone cutter; if any person or persons having any claims demands mortgage or inheritable rights he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make the same known to SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE in the Courier Office, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she or they will be precluded therefrom---Dated 15th Nov. 1831.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીમાંથી આપીએચજે ઠકર ધરમશી રટંનશીએ પોતાનુ ખેકર એક માલનુ જે ઠંજ એને બગાનુ હોએ તે શાઠે ઠકર પરાગજી લધાને ગીરવી આ પવાનુ શાટુ કીધુંછે—એ ધેકેર શ્રી બાહા રકોટ લીડી બજારમાં આનાજી ઘોડકારા નાં ધેકેર ની પડોશમોછે — એ ઉપર ફરએક લોક અગાર ખોકોનો દાવો અગાર માંગાણ અગાર ગીરવી દાવો અગાર વારશી પોચતો હોએતો તેનાંમાને જાણ ઠરેચજે આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં શરીકુરાટનાં જગાનાઠજીને કોરીએર છા પાખાનાં ની આરીશમો જકેર ઠરે—મુદત પઢી કોજનો દાવો ઠકુલ ઠરશે નડી — તા ૧૫ મી નવેમબર ૧૮૩૧ *

WILL be published at the end of December next, THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, containing many important RULES, REGULATIONS, and other matter of local interest not previously published; to be printed on English Royal paper.---Price 5 Rupees.

[307] *Courier Office, Nov 15th* 1831.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1832 shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMEN and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees Two.

Courier Office, 15th November, 1831. [308]

FOR SALE—At the Courier Office

The Bombay Calendar for 1831,	5	0	0
Indian ditto,	2	2	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0	2	0
Ditto Interest Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Policies,	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [305]

FOR SALE, A few Copies of the English Sporting Magazine, from Nov. 1830 to June 1831. For particulars apply to SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE at the Courier Office. [306]

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

Observing by the Madras Paper of the 27th ultimo, several queries regarding Military Funerals, you will greatly oblige me by putting the following one to any of your experienced Military readers. I anticipate being answered in the negative * and merely put the question for the confirmation of my own opinion on the subject.

Yours Obediently,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Query.—By His Majesty's or the Hon'ble Company's Regulations, is the corpse of a General Officer passing a Guard, entitled to be saluted with three ruffles of a Drum?

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's Name.	To what Port.	Date of intended Departure.	Touching where.
Lonach	London	15th Instant.	St. Helena.
Royal George	Liverpool	15th Ditto.	Cape of G. Hope.
Lord Amherst.	London	25th Ditto	Ditto Ditto.
Dorothy	Liverpool	15th Dec	St. Helena.
Golconda	London.	End of Do.	

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign B Phillips, European Regt from Poonah.
Lieut. Thos. Frobyn, 17th Regt N. I. from Do.
Major Chas. Ovans, E. Regt. Khandeish.
Capt. W. Miller, Artillery from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. W. Trevelyan, 2d Lt. Cav. to Deesa.
Capt. W. Smee, 5th N. I to Dharwar.
Lieut. St. John E. Regt to Deesa.
Capt. J. Jopp D. Survey Genl. to to Deckan.
Ensign McKay, 3d Regt. N. I. to Belgaum.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

None.—

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 13th The Hon'ble Company Schooner Royal Tiger, Lieut. William Igglesdon, in charge, to Red Sea.

Do. Persian Ship Futtay Eslam Hajee Ebrahim Keeleel Naiquedah to Suez.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Lord Amherst, Lonach, Royal George, and Dorothy.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Golconda, and Hormasjee Bomanjee.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*.—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. *Brig of War*.—Tigris.
Government Yacht—Telica.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1831.

Lord Clare and suite, we understand will embark in the Steamer on the 17th instant. We believe that His Lordship has in some degree altered the route which he at first proposed taking, and that his present intention is to visit Baroda on his way to the northward.

We understand that Col. Pottinger the Resident in Cutch, who is at present in Bombay, is shortly to proceed to Hyderabad on a Mission to the Ameers of Sinde. We have heard it stated, that his visit to the Court of those jealous little potentates, is occasioned in some measure, by the protection they are said to have given to the bands of plunderers that have appeared at various times within the last few years, in the territories adjoining their frontiers. We have heard also, that the restrictions upon the navigation of the Indus will become one of the objects of negociation, for the purpose, if possible, of getting them removed. We are not aware what the exact state of the commerce between the British dominions in India, and the countries situated upon the banks of the tributary streams of the Indus at present is, but, from Burnes' visit to Sinde, it would appear that British manufactures, and cutlery in particular, were scarcely known, even at the Court of the Ameers, it is probable therefore, that but small quantities if any, had found their way higher up the river.

Under such circumstances, relieving the intercourse with populous countries like the Punjaub and Cabul, from the fetters which the position of the Ameers enables them to put on it, would undoubtedly in a short time increase very considerably the demand for British manufactures in those countries, and add proportionably to the commerce of this place.

* Vide Aitchisons Code Page 260, Section 32, Art. 105.

CALCUTTA.

A SUITOR informs us that the names of no less than 15 Attornies of the Supreme Court were yesterday stuck up in the Court house as *defaulters* in not paying the officers' fees according to the terms of the New Rules, and who are consequently after the close of the present Term prohibited from practising in their profession until their arrears are paid.

The greatest sufferers by these arrears are the suitors whose business must necessarily be suspended until the debts of their Attornies are discharged.

THE BRITISH CAVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Your Correspondent A. B. notices Colonel Napier's admission, that "while the united testimony of impartial writers of different nations gives the first place amongst the European *Infantry* to the British, the French *Cavalry* stands higher in the estimation of the world!" and wishes for information to what causes this may be ascribed. Certainly it is not any want of the same daring and resolute courage which distinguishes the English Infantry and the English Navy. Of this it were easy to cite many instances. Your Correspondent has referred to the gallant conduct of the 13 h Light Dragoons under Colonel Head at Campo Major;* I will only notice Lord Paget's attack of the French at Mayorga,† the Skirmish on the banks of the Esla,‡ Lord Londonderry's attack on the French rearguard at Oporto,‖ and the desperate charge of the 23 l Light Dragoons at Talavera, where they lost half the number that went into action.§

It is not difficult however to perceive some disadvantage under which the British Cavalry laboured, and for which brilliant courage could not compensate.

1st.—The Regiments of Dragoons in the English service were filled with young men of fortune and family, who had entered it on account of the more shewy nature of the Service, and the gayer uniform. These would lead a charge with reckless bravery, but they were without that constant attention to a hundred details, which a Cavalry officer must be master of, if he expects to keep his horses in good condition and efficient during a campaign, and they were not likely to give their patient attention to the harrassing details of outpost duty.

2d.—Previous to 1808, the English Cavalry had not for a long period seen any extensive service. I do not recollect a single instance of their being prominently engaged in the first part of the war of the revolution, except the brilliant exploit of Villers en Couchè. The difficulty and expense of transporting horses occasioned the "secret expeditions," that were constantly afloat, to be sent out with the most inadequate proportion of Cavalry, or with none at all. The Expedition sent to the Cape in 1806, had two Squadrons of Dismounted Dragoons, for half of whom ponies were procured in Brazil. The Expedition sent to Portugal under Sir A Wellesley, in 1808, had only two hundred Dragoons attached to it. When Lord Paget had united the English Cavalry with Sir John Moore's Army at Toro, in October 1808, consisting of five Regiments of Hussars, ¶ he commanded a larger force of that Army than had left England for upwards of half a century. Yet he had not more than 2,400 Sabres under his command. Before the close of Sir J. Moore's retreat, his Cavalry was rapidly destroyed in the rugged Mountains of Gallicia, by the want of Shoes and especially of Shoe-nails; of which for want of experience in campaigning, no adequate supply had been carried with the Army.

3d.—Even when the English Cavalry was encreased, and supported by the Portuguese, they continued throughout the war in the Peninsula to be usually very inferior in number to the French; and they were thus precluded from having that marked influence on the fate of battles, which the French Cavalry had in some of *their* victories over the Spaniards. From this cause the English Commander could not risk any rash attempts, which might have been attended with a serious loss in that force in which he was already inferior.

4th.—Until the battle of Salamanca, all the English combats had been defensive; but it is the Cavalry of an attacking Army that is likely to have opportunities of making a bold grasp to secure victory, or of completing the enemy's defeat.—Salamanca and Vittoria were the only two battles in Spain. in which the British were the assailants: and the actions fought during the winter campaign in France consisted chiefly in the attack of heights and fortified positions, where Cavalry could not act.

5th.—It is more the custom in the French Army to leave the Cavalry to the guidance of its own Officers, and thus they acq ence and self-confidence, and lear for and to seize the critical moment w services will be useful. Napier notic instances of this; and most of your M readers will remember General Warner count of the Battle of Prague.

6th.—During great part of the War the eq ment and training of the English Cavalry w inferior. Their carbines were bad, and t swords were not well calculated for thrust nor well-poised. The old training of the ding-school was but ill calculated to give a r the command of his Horse, or make the la turn and wind at the will of his rider. T has been greatly altered for the better and I said a better carbine has lately been adopte

L. S.

* Napier, vol. III. p. 496, 503. † Napier, vol. I. p. 468.
‡ Vol. I. p. 468. ‖ Vol. 2d p. 290. § Vol. II. p. 402
¶ Four English and one German.

"Officers of Cavalry like the Neys and the R chepanses, were thinly strewed in the Armies of th Republic. We have seen at the head of the Imperia squadrons, at the same time, a Murat, a Lasalle Kellermann, a Montbrun, and other men who excelled in the art of regulating and directing the vast hurricanes of the Cavalry, the *procella equestris* according to the beautiful expression of Scripture."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

SIR,—You ask how it was that during our late wars the British Cavalry fell so far behind the fame of the Infantry and I wonder much the question has not been asked elsewhere, indeed that it has not been asked by the country which demanded the trial of Sr Robert Calder, and consigned Whitelocke to infamy. General Foy in his History of the French War in Spain writes as follows; and I would recommend its careful consideration, apart from national feeling, to our whiskered Gentlemen of the Sabre, both in England and India. "Next to the qualities requisite for a Commander-in-Chief, the most sublime Military talent is that of the general of Cavalry." Again speaking of the arm generally. "Above all, it is requisite that Heaven should have prodigally endowed you with that precious faculty which no other can replace, and of which it is more niggardly than is generally supposed; I mean bravery." What say the Angleseas and Combermeres to what follows? "It may be safely predicted that whenever the English Cavalry shall be engaged with another Cavalry well commanded, it will be worsted. The soldiers are brave, and the horses are good, but that is not enough, there must also be science and unity.

England also kept up two regiments of Dragoons and three of Hussars attached to the foreign corps denominated The King's German Legion. They have surpassed the National Cavalry, both in the duty of vanguard and in battle. "The finest charge during the war in Spain was made on the day after the battle of Arapiles (Salamanca) by the Honoverian Bock, at the head of the heavy brigade of the German Legion."

Here we have the opinions of an able French General, an acter in the scenes he describes; but I think I can hear the self-sufficient *John Bull* exclaim, "D—d—lie." They are not all lies that are French, nor are they yet all true that are English accounts. Witness Rangoon despatches, and other well-remembered scenes for poetical license.

We will not now stop to inquire who it was that altered the composition and character of the British Cavalry, that charged the formidable stout old English red dragoon, with his proportionate horse, into a light, whisking, and frivolous dandy, with a crooked sabre—the admiration of the Brighton fashionables, but the ridicule of Marshalls Wellington and Soult, Perhaps the Marquess of Anglesey might be able to give a little information on this subject: but it is not the question immediately before us.

The first cause of the inferiority in the Cavalry, is the rank and wealth of its officers. Men who despise Military Authority—who do not enter the service as a profession, but merely to wear a fine jacket, and who quit it as caprice may direct, or as more frequently happened *on the corps being ordered abroad*. The men subjected to a continued range of officers, have no feeling in common with them, and are in their turn neglected along with their horses, in every essential, except the trim of the whisker and swish tail. The modern man of independent fortune, and high rank wants the very elements of a soldier's qualities, and I care not how many exceptions you may shew. When men in and out of Parliament preach up to us the great advantages of sale and purchase of commission as an *inducement* to the introduction of officers such as I have characterised, I think the subject wants further consideration. Where were the officers of title and fortune in the famed English Scotch and Irish Corps of Infantry in Spain, and how many such could the English 23rd, 43rd, and 45th, &c. the High land 42nd, 71st, 79th and 92nd and the genuine

* "Ney from the very commencement of the war and before he entered on a more extensive career, was accounted one of the best cavalry officers of France." He might have added that most of the famed Generals of antiquity were cavalry Generals first.

87th and 88th &c. &c., count? number them with your left fingers. ps mentioned the officers were the y of country gentlemen:—they were sufficiently educated, and what is sequence, *they had made the army ssion.*—There their fortune lay and ust rise or fall. No contrast need between such an officer and the who quits or exchanges, because he asked why he omitted attending the parade. I say nothing of the men, are the same with the Infantry, and ve so whenever they are similarly offi- d get a stouter horse. The man and ave however, been miserably tampered y us and that was the reason why the of the 42nd on Sir John Moore's retreat, ed the guardsman "the gentlemen's son's," d asked the dismounted dragoons, in deri- on of their distress, what now is the use of our £500 a year? The point of the joke is lear. The Highlanders saw that both classes ere too tenderly brought up for the work at and.

To conclude, Mr. Editor, the British Caval- y was first mismanged, and then neglected, nd would have fallen into contempt but that Waterloo shewed what a well proportioned Bri- ish horse and man would do:—and the day is not distant, I hope, when they will take a lead amongst European Cavalry. My faith in Caval- ry *well led* (that's the rub, for Britain has not yet shewn us her Murat) is such, that I think the period may not be distant, when it will be pro- nounced cowardice not to break down Infantry in square, and when it will be necessary to de- vise some other made of defence. It is known that the horse will go, and that a Murat and a Kellermann only are wanting to ride him in.

Your's

Calcutta, Oct. 22, 1831. *NEMO.*

P. S. From what I have heard of General Gillespie, he must have had some good points as a leader of Cavalry; a rare persom in any age, or country; and to prove it we need only look back to the war which occupied the nations of Europe for 25 years, and which produced but one man whose name history will mention as a Cavalry leader, Murat; yet the same period produced some 500 celebrated Infantry Generals.

I write to elicit truth, and not for controversy, and perhaps this will be my last. I shall not therefore be displeased if other writers shew better reason for the deterioration of our Cavalry.

N.

Syied Khan, the Persian Envoy now at London, is already well known in England, which he visited about four years ago as Political Agent of the Persian Government. The following particulars respecting him are not without interest.

"His name, or his rank, was then Sadig-Bey, but on his return from England to Persia, in consideration of his talents and services, he was elevated by his Prince to the rank of Khan, to the no small surprise and discontent of the Nobles and Mussulman subjects generally, for the worthy Syied is of Armenian extraction and a Christian, and hitherto no Christian subject had ever been raised to such a dignity. The Persian order of the Lion and the Sun, has also been given to him, as another mark of royal favour. This talented Oriental, besides the languages of the East, is well acquainted with several European dialects, and speaks English, his favourite language, with a fluency and correctness that are astonishing. The person who writes this brief notice of a man he admires and esteems, and from whom he received great attention and kindness when labouring under sickness in a foreign land, will not soon forget the impression made on his mind by his first interviews and conversations with the Khan. These took place at the village of Therapia, on the shores of the Bosphorus, where every thing that met the eye and ear might serve to remind him of his distance from home—and the long jetty beard and the splendid Oriental attire of his kind companion suggested any thing rather than ideas of England—and it was singularly striking to hear the Khan talk of the amusements, the society of London, of persons with whom both were acquainted, of the nature of our Government, of the astonishing development of our commerce, our manufactures, sciences and arts and all this in pure idiomatic English, with the frequent use of domestic and familiar terms and phrases which the English traveller himself had almost forgotten. The circumstances of the Khan's life may explain this proficiency in our difficult language. In his youth he was for some time at one of our establishments in India—at a more recent period he was chosen to accompany Sir Robert Ker Porter in his Eastern travels; and, besides the improvement afforded by his visit to this country, he has been accustomed to intimate intercourse with the late and lamented Colonel Macdonald Kinneir, the English resident, and with all our countrymen resorting to Persia. The life of the Khan for the last four years is replete with interest, and would furnish a volume of adventures more romantic than half of our works of fiction. Within this time he has been exposed during his long journeys to the most "moving accidents"—to shipwreck, to war, to the plague, to the wandering Curdes, who captured him and were well nigh cutting off the head of an Englishman who accompanied him—and, in short, to all the major evils of humanity save famine, which he wonders how he escaped."—*Court Journal.*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

We have been favoured with a copy of a highly interesting Address; which we are informed was recently presented, most "*numerously and respectably signed,*" to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor Arthur, who was pleased most graciously to receive the same, and to promise to bestow upon it, his most favourable consideration.

While we altogether agree in the *general principle* propounded in this most ably constructed document, we wish to add, *for ourselves* that abjuring, as we do, to the very utmost extent, all idea of defraying one shilling of the expense of conveying paupers hither, yet that we are convincedly satisfied "*Population is strength.*" If, therefore, the British Government will only supply these unfortunate persons with passage hither, and turn them even naked on our shores, we might, with good judgment, undertake to provide them with the means of life. In this Colony, no man who is able to work can remain altogether idle, for if he do so, he has recourse to dishonesty, the whole Island being a prison, his detection is certain, and his being put to labour of some sort assuredly follows. Let the "*Paupers*" come then, as numerously as the British Government may please. The more the better, *but let us not pay for their passage.* It is quite enough to support them when they do come, and that we apprehend we could, without much risk, safely undertake to do. The consumption of food consequent upon the setting down amongst us, of ten thousand human beings, none of them, of course "*the halt, the lame, or the blind,*" but all in the vigor of life, and with ther faculties of work unimpaired, for none other should be embarked; that very consumption would do more for the Colony, than all the discount of all the Banks, or all the loans of all the Usurers.

It is, we apprehend, quite unnecessary to say one word as to the proposed Tax upon labor. The very idea is so monstrous that it refutes itself. *Pitt* even *Pitt*, the most acute tax inventor who ever brought distress upon any country, never dreamed of imposing a tax upon the very springs of the prosperity of every people, their industry. We have heard that "*the committee*" have suggested a Tax upon Tickets of Leave, that is to say, a Tax upon good conduct, turning *mercy* into a commodity of profit!

We do not apprehend that there is any truth whatever in this report. The measure if mentioned at all can only have been so in the course of a desultory conversation.

"*The Address,*" now following, is a very able production—entitled to the most attentive consideration, to which we beg to recommend it accordingly:—

The Address of the undersigned residents, proprietors, and others of the Colony of Van Diemen's Land, in reference to the public notice of His Excellency Lieutenant Governor Arthur, respecting "*Pauper Emigration,*" and also with regard to the orders from home relative to the future disposal of land by sale only, the tax on convict servants, &c., we respectfully submit to your Excellency that we have left our native land in consequence of the eternal demands there made upon us, arising out of *high* rents, *high* tythes, *high* taxes, *high* church and poor rates, and *low* prices, the pressure of all which induced us to fly therefrom, lest by remaining we should ourselves become "*paupers,*" and we therefore gathered together the remuant of our properties for that purpose.

That having perused in numerous books highly coloured descriptions of this favoured spot, its fertile soil, and the benefits to be derived from emigrating to it, in preference to any other part of the globe, we decided upon so doing, under the following inducement:—

1st.—That we should obtain land *without purchase,* thereby enabling us to expend our capital in the cultivation and improvement thereof.

2d.—That convicts would be assigned to us as labourers, *without any other charge* than their clothes and maintenance.

3d.—That we should receive additional land after having made the requisite improvements on our first location.

4th.—That our sons, as they grew up to men's estate, should also receive fair portions of that land, the right to which is their natural inheritance, in order to their establishment in life and their becoming useful members of society.

That these powerful considerations induced us to decide in favor of this Colony, as our future abode, in preference to America, where the land must be purchased, and where labour is high. Men of large capital prefer remaining at home. Emigrants are generally of active habits, but frequently do not decide on leaving their native country until their means are not very abundant; land therefore, *without purchase,* has been one of the principal inducements to emigrate hither, as, after all the expences and outfit of a long voyage, the Settler requires every shilling he is possessed of to establish himself on his grant.

That although convict labour may seem at first, to those unacquainted with the Colony, a great boon, yet the expense will be found fully equivalent to the profit to be derived from it. It should be borne in mind, that for three or four years at least the Settler is drawing on his capital or if he has it not, and is unable to obtain it by borrowing it on enormous, and almost ruinous interest, he too frequently altogether fails! at the very best, he takes his family to a wilderness; his first fire is made by the side of the cart which affords him shelter, he has every thing to purchase—his food for the first year, his sheep, his cattle, &c. In addition to the prisoner servants assigned him he must, upon his very outset, hire sawyers, mechanics to build his house, workmen capable of making the fences necessary for the enclosure of a garden, and a paddock or two; all these men, from the infancy and very nature of the Colony, must be and are clothed and fed expensively. In addition to their rations of bread and meat, they must have tea, sugar and tobacco; the clothes they wear are all of British manufacture, upon which 50 per cent. at least, independent of the shop-keepers profits here have been added.

That having thus embarked our whole fortunes, and those of our families, *on the faith of the British Government*—having undergone all the pains, penalties, and miseries necessary attendant on the formation of a settlement, we now, to our ruin find, that a totally different system is about to be adopted. Many of us have only received our first location order. We have *not only expended our means, but have borrowed money at a high rate of interest in order to complete improvements,* so as to be entitled to additional land, and we now find that the debt remains to be satisfied, but, any hope of repaying it, cut off for ever. It is worthy of remark, that the vessel bringing out such intelligence should also convey a despatch relative to sending out pauper labourers. We would beg leave to ask, would not, in the first place, the very act of sending out these unfortunates *for the purpose of bettering their condition,* tend to *encrease crime* at home, seeing that no greater punishment would be inflicted on the *guilty* than the *innocent*? Secondly, the very doing away with the granting of land, additional or otherwise would supercede the necessity of supplying the Colony with additionallabour, as to the extreme attention paid by the Government in the particular case of enforcing cultivation, fencing, &c. it is to not be attributed to any demand for labour beyond the mere wants of the Settler. From the very moment when the power possessed by the local Government of granting additional land ceases, thenceforth all useless hands will be returned into the Public Works, by which the Government expenditure will be considerably encreased, and all stimulus to industry and improvement at an end.

That from the nature of this Colony, and its great want of internal navigation or the possibility of obtaining such, the Settlers in the interior are compelled to confine their operations altogether to the grazing cattle and the growth of wool; the demand for agricultural labour is therefore materially diminished, and it is not possible that the Settlers can find employment for any very great number of men beyond the supply which transportation, if continued, will furnish. The house built, the fences up, the demand for labour is considerably reduced. The native grasses feed the Settlers sheep, the few trees scattered over his farm, afford sufficient shelter for the stock from the summer's heat, and the winter's rain. But grain can only be raised at any time to advantage, within short distances of the sea. The demand of the Government for that article is becoming more limited yearly. The Americans undersell us at Rio. The Cape of Good Hope, and Calcutta, supply the Isle of France. In New South Wales, when the season is there unfavourable, we may hope to find a market. Such adventitious sales of wheat cannot be calculated on, a may be seen from the present miserable price of five shillings a bushel. Some few Settlers may be rich enough to hold their wheat on hand but the generality of us are in debt to the shopkeeper, before the crop is reaped. So, also, as respects our wool; we have worn it, eaten it, and drank it, before it has been shorn! We keep a running acount with our town trader, and every shilling the farm produces in the shape of wheat or wool, goes to Europe for more clothes for ourselves, our wives, children, and servants, more brandy, rum, wine, or other produce. We, therefore, beg to represent that although a few good mechanics would be found extremely useful *we have not the means of advancing one shilling towards their passage out here.* Besides, the generality of paupers selected *by the overseers of the parishes,* would be any thing but a blessing conferred on us.—We are perfectly satisfied with prisoner labour, and humbly conceive that the introduction of paupers among them would tend to work the most serious evil. We all of us have brought out more or less of these "Free servants," and we have found them invariably not only a great expense, but a great source of injury. With such illiterate, ignorant beings, the very, term, "Free," is considered by them, (particularly among a prisoner population) as a power given them exclusively of being extremely lazy, impertinent and licentious, We would also observe that the greatest possible incentive to good conduct is the hope of indulgence after a certain probation. If labour is poured in upon us at such a rate as to become of little value, what inducement has a prisoner to well conduct himself? What inducement has a man become free by servitude to look for work, if it be so cheap, that he cannot live by it? Will he not be strongly induced to return to his old evil habits? The consequences therefore would be, that the prisoner for life, seeing all hope cut off of earning a livelihood, would become reckless, and abandon himself to his fate—the man become free would be a burden to himself and the community. Bush-ranging would become the order of the day, and the Colony rendered in a short time, the abode only of paupers, blacks, and outlaws. That under all the circumstances of our *so recent emigration,* to this quarter of the globe, *upon the faith, and the inducements as above held out to us by the Government,* we implore *His Excellency Lieutenant Governor* Arthur to step in between us and our utter ruin To represent to the Home Government, the peculiar circumstances under which we are placed, in the very infancy of a Colony differing so materially from every other part of the civilized world. That our population, in reference to Britain, it only one, to one thousand—that any assistance we could afford our Parent Country, would be, as it were, a child giving up his scanty food to retrieve and assist a father, heavily in debt and expense. We want no change, and least of all such a change, as would inevitably reduce the Colony to pauperism on the one hand, by a tax on labour, and on the other, by being compelled to support a greater establishment, than one so infinitely beyond the limits of our present circumstances.—*Tasmanian, July* 2.

EUROPE.

INDIA UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE CROWN:

ITS PATRONAGE DIFFUSED THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.

One of the objections at present thrown out, and sedulously disseminated by the East India Company, is, that if the charter be abolished an undue degree of power will be immediately placed in the possession of the Crown. Reserving to ourselves another opportunity for a more detailed refutation of this absurdity, we shall content ourselves at present with the following remarks, in order to demonstrate not only the fallacy of such an opinion, but the *vast advantages* which would be derived by the country at large from the total abolition of the *political* as well as commercial monopoly enjoyed by the East India Company, to the manifest *detriment* and *impoverishment* of the *nation!* By a transfer of the Indian government to the Crown, the patronage of *promotion* would still remain where it now is, in the hands of the local government; but the patronage of *appointment* would be diffused over the country, operating as a most powerful stimulus to the talents of the rising generation, and inciting every young man, no matter what his connection, to the exercise and developement of his intellectual faculties. We will suppose for instance, that there are *ten writerships* every year to be disposed of; under the present monopoly they are distributed among the sons, nephews, relatives, and friends of twenty-four Directors, who may be termed the boroughmongers of India, for their children and relations are by *birth* (no matter what their qualifications), embryo rules of India. Under the new system the distribution would be, we will suppose, as follows:

Cambridge, annually,	writerships.....	2
Oxford	ditto.....	2
Trinity, (Dublin)	ditto.....	1
King's, (London)	ditto.....	1
London University	ditto.....	1
Christ's Hospital	ditto.....	1
Aberdeen College	ditto.....	1
		10

The cadetships would in a similar manner be proportioned among the various public seminaries throughout the empire, viz. Eton, Harrow, Winchester, Addiscombe, &c. &c. The assistant surgeonships would also be distributed in an equable ratio among the different hospitals and medical schools viz. St. Bartholomew's and the London Hospitals; the Dublin Edinburgh and Glasgow Schools of Medicine and Surgery, and the most eminent chirurgical establishments throughout the kingdom. *Public annual examinations* of the different candidates for writerships, cadetships, and medical appointments would take place at stated periods in the presence of the Provosts and Seniors of the different establishments, who would adjude the palm of office to those found most qualified for the Indian situation, without reference to birth or relationship. By such means a vast impetus would be given to every young man, whether his pursuits be civil, medical, or military for each would naturally look to India as offering the richest reward for his labours; while the stimulus that would be given to, and the increased Asiatic knowledge attendant on, the interests of the Anglo Indian Empire would be immense, and productive of the greatest advantages by reason of the numerous persons who under such a national system would be induced to turn their attention to the languages, polities and history of the East which might otherwise have never for one moment engaged their attention. We will reserve for another period an exposition of the advantages which would be derived by India from the overthrow of an expensive triple Government which costs the poor Indians nearly half a million sterling annually!—*East Ind. Mag. for June.*

RAMMOHUN ROY.

(From a well informed Oriental Correspondent.)

RamMohun Roy, whose arrival in this country has excited so much interest, is a native of Bengal. He was born a Bramin, which is the first and principal caste of the four grand divisions of the Gentoos, who are by reason of their birth of the sacerdotal order.

In the year 1812 he became the friend and companion of the late John Digby, Esq., of the Civil Service, who was at that the period Collector at Rungpoor. Mr. Digby was a considerable proficient in classical literature, and prosecuted his studies during his leisure hours, in which he prevailed on Ram Mohun Roy to join him. Their intimacy subsisted for a period of nearly five years, when circumstances led Ram Mohun Roy to resort to Calcutta. In the course of his sojournent at the Presidency he became acquainted with Bishop Middleton, and many of the leading characters of the day, and invariable listened with the most earnest attention to all the discussions which were of a theological nature. He became so deeply interested in the questions

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hich frequently arose, and observed that so much difference of opinion exited even between Christians themselves, that he was determined to study the Scriptures in the original; and for this purpose he devoted himself to the Hebrew and Greek languages, in which he acquired very great proficiency. The result of contemplating the divine records led to his abandonment of the idolatrous faith he had previously held, and to his taking up what may in some measure be viewed as a species of Unitarianism; but he by no means we understand denies the divinity of our Saviour, though he witholds his assent to the doctrine of the Trinity as propounded by the church of England in the Athanasian Creed.

It is impossible to contemplate, without feelings of the deepest interest, the residence amongst us of an individual who is the first of the many millions of his countrymen who has shaken off the trammels of the superstitious faith under which he was brought up, and has burst those shackles which would have chained him to his native land. They never embark on shipboard! We hail his arrival as a harbinger of those fruits which must result from the dissemination of European knowledge and literature, and of those sound principles of rule and government which it is the solemn obligation of Great Britain to extend to her vast and interesting empire in the east. We have in Ram Mohun Roy an example of what we may expect from such an enlightened course of policy. *He is understood to be decidedly in favour of the present system* of government as administered through the East Ind a Company, *and is not backward in acknowledging the benefits which India has derived under it. He is no friend to colonization, in the broad acceptation of the term as nothing but the most serious evils can be anticipated from the promiscuous and unlimited resort* of those who form the redundant and unprovided portion of the population of the mother country; but he advocates the expediency of allowing, *under proper restrictions*, the resort of men of capital and substance, through whose energies the capabilities of India may be developed.

He is decidedly in favour of the great question of reform which engrosses the public mind at the present moment, and enters with the greatest interest into the various points which arise in the course of discussions on a matter so materially connected with our constitution, with the principles of which he is fully conversant.

He has received marked attention from many of the leading branches of the nobility, *and particularly from the Directors of the East India Company, whom he accompanied on their late half-yearly examinations at the East India College, and at the Military Seminary at* Addiscombe. With the latter establishment, and with the proficiency exhibited by some of the cadets in the Hindoostanne, he was peculiarly gratified.

We trust that his longer residence amongst us may tend to strengthen him in the conviction with which he appears already to be impressed, that whilst England herself enjoys privileges and blessings which have been well described as the envy of surrounding nations, *she feels it to be one of her paramount duties to extend the same* to those realms which it has pleased providence to bring under her sway and in favour of none is she called upon to exert herself more than in behalf of our Indian Empire, of which the interesting subject of this brief notice is so distinguished a member.—*Times, June* 15.

RAJAH RAMMOHUN ROY.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—However well-informed your correspondent who communicates the article in to-day's *Times* on Rammohun Roy may be on some subjects, he is either very much wanting in correct information as to that native gentleman's oppinions upon some very important points connected with the administration of India, or he has been most disingenuous in his representation of them; and as the opinions of such a man are of the highest importance to the great question of the future government of our vast possessions in the East, soon about to be decided by the Legislature, I hope you will permit me to correct misstatements which may prejudice public opinion in favour of a system as detrimental to the happiness of our millions of fellow subjects in them, as it is opposed to the interests of Great Britain herself in relation to these dependencies,

"He" (Rammohun Roy), says your correspondent, "is understood to be decidedly in favour of the present system of government as administered by the East India Company, and is not backward in acknowledging the benefits which India has derived under it." The Rajah's opinions on the subject are, that with certain modifications the Company's political power, their trading capacity being wholly taken away from them, may be continued with more advantage to Great Britain, than if that power were transferred to the Crown; but even this opinion, in so far as I have been able to discover in a very long intimacy with the Rajah, is founded upon that dread of the dangerous increase of ministerial patronage of which such a measure would be productive and which has been such a favourite argument *ad timorem* with the Company's advocates from the date of the India Bill: but without going into the question whether this objection was or was not amply refuted by Lord Grenville or whether it is or is not more fully met by the Reform Bill, (to which, by the way, the Company and their advocates are with few exceptions opposed), it may be enough to observe that no opinion on the subject can derive any weight from local experience in India, and that any well-informed English gentleman is as capable of deciding the point as a native who has resided all his life in that country. That Rammohun Roy should not be backward in acknowledging the benefits which India has derived from the Company's rule is not at all surprising, and certainly not at all decisive of the goodness or the fitness of their system. No one has ever disputed that the Company have rendered life and property more secure in India than it was under their Mogul predecessors: and to that extent they have benefitted India; but it is one thing to say that their government is better than that of the barbarian invaders of that country,—another to admit that it is worthy of the British nation or the British name, or that it can or ought to be longer endured without most extensive reforms in the judicial and revenue systems, which are a disgrace to both; and of the necessity of which no man alive is more sensible than Rajah Rammohun Roy.

"He is no friend," says your correspondent," to colonization, in the broad acceptation of the term as nothing but the most serious evils can be anticipated from the promiscuous and unlimited resort of those who form the redundant and unprovided portion of the population of the mother country; but he advocates the expediency of allowing, under proper restrictions, the resort of men of capital and substance, through whose energies the capabilities of India may be developed. Here, Sir, your well-informed correspondent palters with us in a double sense; but I answer without fear of contradiction, that Rajah Rammohun Roy is a friend to, and advocate of, the only colonization of India which has ever been contended for there or here. Perhaps the term used is improper, but what has always been implied by it, in relation to British India, is the removal of all restrictions which impede the resort of Europeans to that country, or render their residence there hazardous;—the abrogation, in short, of the licensing system here, and of the power now vested in the local governors there, of summarily transmitting any Englishman to England, without any form of judicial inquiry. Against the promiscuous resort of a redundant population, nature herself has opposed a sufficient obstacle, in the vast distance which separates the countries, and which cannot be traversed but at an expense which starving labourers would not be very likely to be able to provide,—say, at the very lowest amount, including rations, of 60*l.* per man. Rajah Rammohun Roy deems this obstacle a sufficient restriction in itself, and to any other he is decidedly opposed. Can any rational being imagine, indeed, that India is in much danger of being inundated with pauper colonists at 60*l.* a head?

Such, Sir, I can venture, from an intimacy of some 10 or 12 years with Rajah Rammohun Roy, to affirm to be his real opinions on the subjects to which I have adverted; and I will add also, what your well-informed correspondent took care to remember to forget, that he has signed a petition in favour of colonization, as I have described it, and a memorial to the King in Council against the restrictions on the Indian press; with copies of both which documents I can supply you, should you be curious to see them.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A FRIEND OF THE RAJAHS,

P. S. I send you my real name and address, which are quite at the service of your corresopndent.—*Times, June* 15.

CAVALRY CARBINES.

[*From the United Service Journal for May.*]

As to the fire-arms of the cavalry, it is very true that hitherto they have not been, until of late years, considered enough as to their quality or weight. The light-dragoon carbine was certainly an inefficient weapon, and had also the fault of a bore which admitted of no bullet except those expressly intended for it, a great disadvantage when employed in front of the army. The carbine of the heavy cavalry was again a still more inferior weapon, with a loose ramrod, not secured in any way to the piece, or to any part of the man's accountrements, so that, at common field days, nothing was more common than for the soldiers to drop and lose their ramrods altogether. There was also the appendage of a bayonet to the heavy-dragoon carbine, than which a more useless accompaniment to a weapon already very weighty and awkward, could hardly have been imagined. As heavy cavalry, if strictly considered as such, are less liable to be employed at the outposts than the light, one does not see either for what possible reason they were to have a heavier carbine than the others, because it is natural to infer that the carbine which carries sufficiently far to be formidable at the outpost, must be equally fit for the very few occasions where cavalry could be liable to use it elsewhere. All these points, however, were brought under the consideration of the authorities more than a year ago. Several pattern carbines were made by the best gunsmiths; a great many experienced officers, and even old private soldiers, (opinions never to be despised,) were consulted upon the details of all that regards the efficiency of the weapon; and a series of very satisfactory trials was made with the utmost exactness and patience, under the direction of the Ordnance Department, who decided upon a carbine which had the merit of carrying full as far as the French one, was much more handy and convenient, and was constructed upon superior principles, as regards the quality and durability of the lock. To have issued a complete supply of these new carbines to the cavalry in time of peace would have been a needless waste of public money; but VANGUARD will no doubt be happy to learn that, whenever wanted there is this weapon prepared for the use of the cavalry, which must give them a great advantage whenever they shall again appear at the outposts before their continental rivals. There is but one amendment which some officers would have preferred as regards the new carbine, but which has been rejected, perhaps from some pardonable prejudice for old habits. It is the method used by the French Chasseurs of wearing the ramrod, instead of having it fixed to the carbine by a swivel, stuck through the leather loops sewed about twelve inches apart upon the front of the pouch belt. By this arrangement, when the man is not using it, he puts it through the loops and it lies across his breast, with one end elevated in a line with his left shoulder,, and the other depressed towards his right hip; in short, following the direction of the pouch belt. A slight leather thong by which it hangs suspended from the pouch belt when skirmishing, effectually prevents the French Chasseur from losing it; he has it always convenient and ready to his hand; and the carbine is of course all the lighter and more simple in construction, from not having the ramrod permanently attached to the barrell with a swivel and iron loops.

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There is but one more error in which VANGUARD will no doubt, allow himself to be set right, as regards the existing state of things in the cavalry. He observes that the British army is incomplete as regards our having neglected to organize a certain number of our regiment as *Chasseurs;* now so far from this being the case, it has been thought of so much importance for our cavalry to be able to act as light infantry, when occasion requires, that in the Book of Instructions and Movement, issued for trial early in 1829, and still in practice with the cavalry, a chapter is entirely set apart for the service of *dismounting to act on foot with carbines;* and among the numerous officers of all ranks who were consulted upon all its details by the able and experienced general officer who compiled and issued that book, there were none who did not concur in the necessity of such a practice being laid down in the most explicit manner. Experience had long since made them well aware of the absurdity of Druidar's directions for *dismounting to form battalion,* an operation by which half the officers were changed in their places and in their commands, the horses were fastened together in such a way as would be most dangerous when in the presence of an enemy, and so much time was wasted in a complete new telling off and other ceremonies, that, for any emergency of real service, the attempt would have been absolutely ridiculous. According to the new practice, the centre man of each three, holds the bridles of his two neighbours, by which means a squadron of sixty files will furnish forty files to act as light infantry; and being all rights and lefts of threes, the dismounted men require no fresh tellings for moving by files while they remain on foot. Thus, although a larger proportion of light infantry is furnished by each squadron than Vanguard himself contemplates, the horses are left in a perfectly manageable state, and each man who remains mounted, having only a couple of horses to lead in their usual places by threes, no difficulty whatever would occur in marching off the horses either to the flank or rear, if it should be advisable to alter position, in order to avoid cannon-shot or other danger during the absence of that proportion of their riders who had dismounted to act as light infantry. Vanguard may then reassure himself as to the strength and size of our light dragoon horses; as to the certainty of an admirable carbine being ready in case of a war; and as to the attention now paid to the practice of dismounting cavalry rapidly and easily, to act in the same way as the French Chasseur,—a practice which he is fully justified in considering of the very utmost importance.

LIGHT CAVALRY IN THE FIELD.

It will be admitted, I believe, that when an army takes the field, the operations of the hussar, the light-dragoon, the rifleman, and the light infantry-man at the out-posts, are pregnant with excitement; that they afford constant employment for both mind and body; that they present an almost endless field for enterprise and are, necessarily, of higher interest than the, *slow* and *more measured movements* of infantry of the line, and of heavy cavalry. It has, therefore, often been a matter of surprise to me, that this very important part of the service has been so little thought of or written on.

If, in suggesting certain alterations in the arms, appointments, and drill of some of our light cavalry, I bring down on my head the wrath and displeasure of our four gallant regiments of lancers, I must endeavour to bear it manfully, conscious that my motive for the proposed alterations is a good one, and not founded either on a wild theory, or on notions picked up on the home drill of a barrack-square, but on some little experience gained in the seven campaigns in the Peninsula; during the whole of which I had the honour to serve in a corps invariably at the out-post, and where I had constant opportunities, of observing the description of cavalry best calculated for out-post duty, in *any and every* kind of country.

It is intended, I presume, when our army is again called into the field, to employ the lancer regiments at the outpost; but I maintain, that of all weapons, the *lance* is the very worst calculated for that duty.

For example.—A body of lancers, being directed to form the advance-guard of a division, and to go in pursuit of a retreating army, find, itself, as is often the case, too far distant from the infantry to receive any immediate support from it. Having scoured an open country for a few miles, this advanced guard of lancers approach one *chequered* with *hill, dale,* and *enclosures,* of which the *Chasseurs a Cheval* composing the enemy's rear-guard, take immediate advantage, and by dismounting a part of their force and acting as Light Infantry, they set the lancers at defiance—they keep them at bay—and render the *lance,* at *that moment,* a more useless weapon than a pocket pistol. The infantry at length arrive, and dislodge the dismounted Chasseurs from behind the rocks and enclosures, and the lancers are thus enabled again to proceed. But if *our* advance guard, instead of being formed by *lancers,* had been composed of *Chasseurs a Cheval,* which are highly efficient either as light-cavalry or as light-infantry, how would the case then have stood? Instead of any time gained by the enemy, until the arrival of *our* infantry obliged him to prosecute his retrograde movement, we should instantly have opposed the rear-guard with its own weapons; we should have dismounted a portion of *our* Chasseurs, and let them loose at *his;* we should have forced them to abandon the enclosures, and thereby increased the confusion of the retreating army, and allowed it no breathing-time. If ten minutes only be gained by an enemy in retreat, owing to the bold countenance assumed by its rear-guard, will any one who has COMPAIGNED IN REALITY, deny, hat those ten minutes, or even half the number may, in many instances, be of vital importance and save from destruction a column floundering through a defile.

I shall, perhaps, be told that hussars or light dragoons will be employed at the out posts, and *not* lancers. In answer to which I say, that if it is not intended to use lancers as light cavalry, and to keep them in reserve to charge in *compact bodies,* they would be infinitely more formidable mounted on horses similar to those of our heavy dragoons, and their *charge* more irresistible than it can possibly be on the light horses used by them. I can fancy, Mr. Editor, the horror depicted on the countenances of such gallant lancers as may chance to peruse this suggestion of mine, and the proposition for converting them into heavy dragoons. But I must endeavour to be reconciled to their indignation and anger; and I will assure them, that I sincerely wish they may be found as formidable and efficient, when they take the field as lancers, as their predecessors proved to be when light dragoons. The men and horses of our lancer regiments are admirably adapted to form corps of *chasseurs,* to which particular description of troops you will perceive Mr. Editor, I have a strong bias, and which I am well convinced, all things considered, are the very best and most efficient of all light cavalry. They were so armed and organized in Bonaparte's time (and are still so, for any thing I know to the contrary) that they neve could be put out of their place, and thei service could be applied to either hil· or dale, plain or mountain, either as ligh· cavalry or light infantry, as occasion requiredt They were not only capable of acting against cavalry, either mounted or dismounted, as I have endeavoured to describe, but in numerous instances, I have *witnessed with my own eyes* their engaging *our* infantry on *foot,* when their *own* has been out-marched by its cavalry, or, at all events, not on the spot. Surely, no unprejudiced person will deny that troops of this description are of infinite importance; or, that in having neglected to organize a certain number of our cavalry regiments in that manner the British army must be considered in some measure incomplete. I am no advocate for introducing Frenchified names and appellations, nor have I a wish to see in the pages of the Army List, *this* or *that* regiment of *chasseurs à cheval.* Call them what you please; call them light dragoons (which in truth the French *chasseurs à cheval* were, for there were no troops in the French army termed *light dragoons*). In one word, Mr. Editor, I would arm and organize all our light cavalry, the hussars excepted, precisely in the same manner as the French *chasseurs;* and I would substitute for the *lance* the light *fusée,* which is not so cumbersome, and I venture to affirm, a much more destructive weapon, and may be applied in numerous instances where the lance is utterly useless. The *fusée,* for which I am so strong an advocate, should be *light* and similar to that used by the French *chasseurs* in the last war, which was capable of throwing a ball nearly as far, if not quite, as the infantry musket, and without being so heavy or quite so long. With this weapon the *chasseurs* skirmished either on *foot* or on horseback. The *rifle,* although a deadly and destructive weapon in the hands of an infantry soldier properly instructed in its use, I consider quite unfit for the *chasseur* when he skirmishes on *horseback.*

The short *carbine* of both our light and heavy dragoons should be laid aside, and the *fusée* used in its place. They would then be always a match, when at a distance from the support of their infantry, for the dismounted *chasseurs* of their enemy, and be able to cope with them on equal terms. How often did our cavalry, during the war in the Peninsula, suffer from the fire of dismounted *chasseurs,* and DISMOUNTED DRAGOONS ALSO! (the French dragoon likewise was armed with a long *fusée* or

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musket, which he often used when *dismounted* in enclosed countries.)

I would propose that all our light cavalry and even the heavy dragoons should be instructed to skirmish on foot as light infantry; nor would their being so taught be at all derogatory to them, or render them one single *iota* less formidable as light dragoons. To prove that the most experienced of Bonaparte's generals in Spain entertained a high opinion of the efficiency of *chasseurs á chevel*, suffice it to say, that *whenever* and *wherever* we were engaged, either in open or enclosed countries, the *chasseurs* were the gentry with whom we found ourselves more frequently in contact than any other description of cavalry. At the out-posts we found them most active, enterprizing, and intelligent light troops, and more compact bodies of the two armies approached each other, the *chasseurs*, like other cavalry, were formed in *column line*, or in skirmishing order, as occasion required.

I have endeavoured to show that troops of this description can be applied with effect in any and every possible situation, and that in advanced and rear-guards they are invaluable. I am unable positively to say, how matters are arranged when a portion of a body of *chasseurs* dismount; but I am inclined to believe, that whilst every second man of a troop or squadron acts on foot, his horse is left in charge of his front or rear rank man, as the case may be; and the horses are usually kept pretty well distant from the infantry fire. I think I have proved that *chasseurs* are not only well calculated for out-post duty but that they are moreover as formidable when acting in compact bodies, as any other description of light cavalry; and I think I have also shown that in certain cases *lancers* forming an advance or rear-guard are next to useless (unless, indeed, any one is bold enough to assert that their *pistol* is a match for the *fusée* of the *chasseur* in an intersected country). Let us now take the lancer far away from hedge, ditch, stone wall, enclosure, &c. and plant him fairly in an open plain. Is he, let me ask, more to be dreaded by either cavalry or infantry, than any other description of horsemen? I certainly do conceive that he is not. If, in reply to my belief on this score, the Polish lancers at *Albuera* are quoted to prove how terrible and destructive a weapon is the lance; I will affirm that had a regiment of dragoons, hussars or, *chasseurs à cheval* been employed on that occasion instead of lancers, to attack a body of infantry in line, already shattered by a murderous fire of artillery and musketry, the result to the British infantry must inevitably have been the same; nor, had the lancers any thing to boast of on that bloody day, unless, indeed, they prided themselves on the inhuman and butcherlike manner in which they put to death our unfortunate wounded with their lances, and thereby rendered their very name detestable ever after. In our retrograde movements from Quatre Bras to the position at Waterloo on the 17th June 1815, how easily and completely did our Life Guards drive away and intimidate the French lancers near Genappe! Indeed our retreat was but little interrupted by them *that* day, after the lesson which our heavy cavalry taught them. Was a single square of British infantry broken by lancers, either at Quatre Bras or Waterloo? In good truth, not a square was broken by the cavalry of any description. With a view of proving the necessity of lancers being formed in the British army, I have heard men boldly pronounce, that *infantry in square* must inevitably be *broken* and *destroyed* if attacked by lancers. If I have always differed on the subject with such theoretical tacicians, Mr. Editor, it has been on strong grounds and from some experience in such matters. A well formed square of infantry confident in its own strength and security, may setat defiance *lancers* or any other sort or kind of cavalry; and the idea, which I have heard sported, of the lance being so much longer than the musket and bayonet of the infantry soldier, that the men are liable to be *piked to death in square*, bears the stamp of folly and ignorance on the face of it. Certain *ounces* of *lead* issuing from the infantry square, must be swallowed and digested before the lancer can possibly arrive within *piking distance!* after which, a front rank kneeling must be encountered, ready to administer a second edition of the same pill.

My arguments in favour of the *chasseur*, and in disapprobation of the lancer, (or rather of his arms) will probably draw on me the odium of many; and it will be said, that it is a piece of presumption in a solitary being, to set his face against a species of cavalry approved of by cavalry generals, &c. &c. But, with all due deference to generals of cavalry, inspecting generals, &c. &c. I conceive, that although thirty years' experience in the service, many of which have been actively spent at the out-posts, may not have elevated me to that rank which they enjoy, my experience may, by possibility, have enabled me to form an opinion on such matters not altogether erroneous or visionary. Can a general officer of brigade, of division, or of a corps of an army, gain so much insight during a campaign, or become so familiar with the *minutiæ* of out-post duty, as the subaltern, the captain, or the field officer of light cavalry or light infantry, who is eternally planted in the teeth of his enemy, who spends his whole time in the fire and smoke of continual skirmish, in covering and protecting the movements of the army either in advance or retreat, and in all the trick and chicanery of desultory warfare?

This particular branch of the service appears to me the most interesting, but the least studied in the British army, both in regiments of light cavalry and light infantry; and I trust it will not be found *too late* to give it more consideration when the army takes the field. If, Mr. Editor, inspecting generals of infantry would insist on more time and attention being bestowed, by the light troops, to the study of that particular part of the play which they will inevitably find themselves obliged to take when again employed against their enemy, instead of repeating the old hacknied system of tramping up and down barrack squares in columns and lines, in the same manner as *infantry of the line*, much real good might be thereby done. If, Mr. Editor, you think the effusions of my pen worthy a place in the pages of the *United Service Journal*, you are at liberty to make use of them.

VANGUARD.

London, 15th March, 1831.

GEORGE THE FOURTH'S BILLS.

There are still some curious rumours flying as to the state of the late king's financial matters. That for the last dozen years he had saved vast sums of money seems to be conceded on all hands; and that for the last half dozen he spent nothing in comparison of his income, seems to be equally ascertained. What has become of the money is the question. The story of the pearls demanded from the royal favourite, and the sapphire sent from hand to hand of the magnificent personages implicated, is well-enough known already. The papers tell us that—

"George the Fourth's tradesmen's bills are to undergo a strict scrutiny by a Select Committe. The amount of some of them is almost incredible. There are various extraordinary rumours afloat, and some official persons are in a very uneasy situation."

If all that is said upon the subject be proved, we should like to see those official persons put into a much more uneasy situation.

If those rumours are untrue, why not bring the business to the test? Let the report of the Committee be public, and then justice and the people together will be satisfied, but not till then. Nothing can be more absurd than to say that the nation have not a right to inquire into the mode in which the money which it gives to its public functionaries is expended. If it can be shewn that the enormous sums given by the nation yearly for the support of the royal establishment are expended for that purpose, well and good. But if the money have taken another direction, we have every right to inquire why it should have been alienated from the course which is equally conducive to the king's state and the national honour. No subject can be fitter for public examination.—*Mon. Mag.*

LUDICROUS CASE OF ROBBERY.

A few days ago a robbery was committed which caused a great laugh against the tradesmen who was plundered. A well dressed 'victimizer," whose general apparel a pair of very indifferent shoes disgraced, walked into a bootmaker's shop in the City, and asked for a particularly neat pair of Wellingtons. He was rather a fastidious customer, but the master of the shop at last fitted him with great exactness. "What's the price?" said he, stamping with his right foot to fasten himself immovably in the new purchase. Before an answer could be given, in darted a stranger to the shop, struck the booted customer a violent blow in the face, knocked him flat, and then ran off. The insulted person leaped up, with the blood streaming from his nose, and, crying out "Where is the villain who assulted me," ran out at full speed to catch the aggressor. "I wonder," said the owner of the shop, "will the gentleman catch that vile rascal wot hit him so spank. I am afraid the boots will cramp him. I thought they were too tight, and its a pity if the feller escapes." "Catch him!" said the shopman, looking at the old pair of mudplungers which the "victimizer" left behind. "I'll be blest if they an't both in it fast enough." "What!" said the master, "do you mean to say that the gentleman with the bloody nose wont come back?" "To be sure, I do," answered the shopman; "what would he came back for? hean't he got a good pair of boots for his bloody nose??"—*Morning Herald, May* 20.

WENNIANA.

We promised our dear friend Wen, that in our Midsummer gambols he of all the world should not be forgotten. We have engaged a great hand to do his "picture in little;" and in the mean time we may as well tell a little story about him and his, as we find it in the unpublished MS. which Dillon entitles. *Memoires pour servir l'Histoire de Milord Wen.*" His Lordship having, in his Oxford. *tower* got "a little sun and air," as Mrs Wen—my lady wot was—calls the hopes of the Wens, the youth was amusing his playmates by divers funny and satirical comparisons of public men to birds, beasts, and fishes. At last, my Lord Wen himself, who had chuckled over the unfledged wit with inexpressible delight, said to the infant prodigy, "Now, Billy, my boy, vat am I like?" "Vhy par," said the sagacious youngster, "You're for all the world like a *boobee!*"—"Oh, fye, my boy," replied Wen, "that ere'll never do not by no manner of means—What would the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen and Parson Dillon, and all the Hoaxonians say to such a thing? Try again my darling," —Vell, then par," said young Hopeful, "I got it; your are the himage of a spoon bill," —"That's vorserer and vorserer," said Lord Wen; "What I, Willy Wenables, Lord Mayor of London wot was, Lord Wenables that is and that ought to be; for, once a lord always a lord —that's my maximum—the Onorable Members for the City Hoaxford Towerist, the man wot turns £120,000 a week, and wot's wife goes to court with all the ladies in the land: I, wot gained a prize of a sow in Smithfield, and the next prize to the present Lord Mayor, for the greatest jackass in the city—I to be a liked to a spoon bill! You might as well ha' called me a horned owl at once—I thinks as how as the least you could ha' said, was a secretary bird, billy, my boy!".—*Age, June* 5.

PRESENTATIONS AT COURT.

Amongst the presentations at the last Drawing room were the following, which have escaped the rest of our brethren of the press, but which we have deemed it necessary to give, in order to afford an additional evidence of the accuracy of our information at all times. We give also the real causes of presentation of several persons of note, which have been somewhat incorrectly stated by the reporters:—

Mr. Calcraft, upon his ratting.

Sir James Scarlett, upon his intention of ratting again.

Mr. Goulburn, upon acquiring a second idea.

Mr. Horace Twiss, to present an improved vase of his own invention.

Mr. Crockford, to present a petition against Spaniel's winning the Derby.

Lord Althorp, to present a copy of his letter on the art of cajolery and mystification.

Count Tims, on his being about to produce a *duplicate* of the *Court Journal*.

Lord Milton, to present a bottle of crocodile's tears.

Alderman Atkin's on inventing a new fire-escape.

The Lord Mayor, to return thanks for a Government contract for paper; and present an Essay on the Art of illuminating, and another on the Amelioration of the Condition of Donkeys, and all other of his Fellow creatures.

Mr. Henry Hunt, to present a petition in favour of the *Polish* sufferers.

Alderman Venables, on cutting a wisdom tooth.

Sir James Graham, to simper and show his teeth.

Lord John Russell, to present a pamphlet on the art of writing on one side of a system and immediately afterwards advocating another.

Mr. Powlett Thompson, to present a newly concocted Budget.

Mr. Hume, previous to his elevation to the Peerage, under title of Count Tottle, a specimen of Scotch gratitude, returning thanks for perspective favours.

The Siamese Twins, to present a petition praying for a repeal of the Union.

Dan O'Connel, in anticipation of his elevation to the Irish Woolsack.

Mr. Charles Kemble, to present a real pair of the real Bonaparte's breeches, warranted genuine.

Earl Grey, to return thanks for the twenty-five appointments bestowed on self and family.

John Cam Hobhouse, on his disappointment at not getting a place with the "motley Ministry."

Lord Nugent, on arriving at the weight of twenty-one stone.

Lord Goderich, in getting leave from Lady Sarah to leave the nursery for an hour.

Lord Teynham, to present a scheme for the payment of the national debt and all other debts.

The Duke of St. Albans, to present a pair of remarkable horns, found on digging the garden at Holly Lodge.—*Age, June* 5.

MISCELLANEA.

DOING THE BEAUTIFUL.—Now that the unlucky Turkey affair has somewhat blown over, and the *Beau Clerks* have been decently dismissed, so that our dear Duchess no longer fears a "rival near the throne," her Grease boldly asserts her native prerogative and all the high dignities of her station; and though some vulgar people have long thought her "courting days," were over, to Court she goes as gay and as brave as the best real born Duchess of them all. On her Duchesship's return from the Drawing Room on Saturday, she, with the most amiable affability and courteous condescension, gratified that many headed monster, the mob, with a full and blazing display of her "continent of beauty," studded all over with diamonds and other precious stones, as she sat prominently forward on the knee of Dukey the duck, all the way from St. James's Palace to Stratten street. The Grand Falconer, who (*su baudi*) pronounced her Grease to be "*beyond all bearing*," has complained of a white swelling in the joint ever since, which induced our "fat friend," the Marquess's jester, to say that "Dukey was at last become one of the *swel* mob."

SAGACITY OF DOGS IN MADAGASCAR.—The dogs are said to be so sagacious, that, when one has occasion to cross a river, he will stand barking on the bank considerably lower down than the point where he means to attempt his passage. When the alligators have been attracted to the former spot, away he runs full speed, plunges into the stream, at a safe distance, and swims over before the enemy can sail back again the current to interrupt him.—*Bennett and Tyerman's Voyages and Travels.*

Crim. Con.—In a late trial for *crim. con.* at Madrid, the offending parties were sentenced —the lady, to close confinement in prison for *ten years*—the gentleman to *eight years* hard labour on the coast of Africa— and both to the costs of the trial.

POLITICAL REFUGEES IN TANGIER.—Tangier, from its vicinity to Spain, forms a ready asylum to those who are frequently obliged to seek their safety from tyranny and oppression by self-banishment. Many of these unfortunate exiles take refuge here and linger out their existence, in the hope of better times, in the sight of their native shores. It is only just to say, that the Sultan of Morocco, in their regard, has acted with a humanity worthy of a more civilized state; and when pressed, as he has been at different times by the Spanish Government, to give up these unhappy persons, backed by an offer the most tempting in the present crippled state of the Moorish navy—namely, the present of a frigate—he has uniformly refused to deliver them up; and, rejecting the proffered bribe, has observed that he would not sell their blood. *Sketches in Spain, and Morocco.*

VULGARITY OF LIFE.—Man is so inclined to give himself up to common pursuits, the mind becomes so easily dulled to impressions of the beautiful and perfect, that one should take all possible means to awaken one's perceptive faculty to such objects; for no one can entirely dispense with these pleasures; and it is only the being unaccustomed to the enjoyment of any thing good that causes many men to find pleasure in tasteless and trivial objects, which have no recommendation but that of novelty. One ought, every day, to hear a little song, to read a little poetry, to see a good picture, and, if it were possible, to say a few reasonable words."—*Goethe.*

STYLE.—It is remarked, by anatomists, that the nutritive quality is not the only requisite in food; that a certain degree of distension of the stomah is required, to enabled it to act with its full powers; and that it is for this reason hay and straw must be given to horses, as well as corn, in order to supply the necessary bulk. Something analogous to this takes place with respect to the generality of minds, which are incapable of thoroughly digesting and assimilating what is presented to them, however clearly, in a very small compass. Many a one is capable of deriving that instruction from a moderate sized volume, which he could not receive from a very small pamphlet, even more perspicuously written, and containing every thing that is to the purpose. It is necessary that the attention should be detained for a certain time on the subject; and persons of unphilosophical mind, though they can attend to what they read or hear, are unapt to dwell upon it in the way of subsequent meditation.—*Dr. Whateley's Rhetoric.*

PATENT BRIDLES.—If the following paragraph, taken from the *Nottingham Journal*, may be relied on, we shall by and bye, we hope hear of no rider's lives being endangered by their horses running away with them.

"A patent has been granted to Mr. John Williams, groom to Wm. Turbutt. Esq., Arnold Grove, for an invention of the greatest consequence to every equestrian. By this invention the patentee has effected an improvement upon bridles, by which the most violent horse could be stopped almost instantaneously without affording the least injury, and may be generally managed with much greater facility than by any other means now adopted. It prevents the animal, in a great degree, from falling or stumbling, and renders perfectly useless those parts of the bridle which are now expensive and cumbersome, instead of which it forms a much greater ornament."—

EARL GREY.—The marked manner in which the Order of the Garter had been conferred on Earl Grey, seems to have sorely galled the anti-Reforming faction. In the words of his Majesty, the Extra Blue Riband was given expressly "to mark publicly the approbation of Lord Grey's conduct, and for the same reason he had purposely chosen this time to confer it." The time, indeed, was very happily chosen for giving the flattest contradiction to certain sinister rumours, which are the straws to which a sinking party cling in their despair. The Pitt Club—endeavoured to make a diversion—but in vain. They met, however—and the exhibition is said to have been a poor affair altogether. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel did not attend.—

NATIONAL SCHOOL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members of the general committee of this society took place on Wednesday, at the vestry-room of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. His Grace the Archbishop of York in the chair. Among those present were the Lord Bishops of St. Asaph, Bangor, Chester, Lord Kenyon, Joshua Watson, Esq. Rev. R. Lendon Norris, Dr. D'Oyley, Dr. Walmsley, and William Cotton, Esq. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, applications received by the Secretary for aid towards the erection, fitting up, and enlarging of schools, were laid before the board, and grants of money were voted for their assistance, amounting to 315*l.*, in aid of school rooms to be built in five places received the favour of union with the parent society, when the assembly adjourned till the first Wednesday in July.

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